

receivable up to 75 or 100 per cent of their capital and surplus as a basis for emergency notes, when it also had connected with that measure a provision to give some chance to State banks to issue currency—when these questions were pending under a rule before the House that required action on them, men in charge put through a resolution of final adjournment, without waiting to see what the House would do. They fixed it at 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and the Members took their valises, went home, and left the House without a quorum.

So far as I am concerned, when the rules of this body permit it, I will use any power they give me to help obtain a chance for legislation so important and so necessary to the people whom I peculiarly represent—the people of my own State.

I have no apology and no regret for the action which I have taken. My regret is that I did not know of this proposed adjournment earlier, when I might possibly in time have suggested a later hour, so that action might have been had in the House before its Members were practically invited to leave the Capital and leave the House without a quorum. I never heard of the resolution until it was read here; I think I was not consulted perhaps in part because it was known I might object; still I had the opportunity to object, and not in any spirit of vindictiveness, not in any spirit of temper, but in the earnest hope that by objecting we might hold a quorum, or through unanimous consent obtain the passage not of the measures I so much wanted, not of the best of all measures, the almost perfect measure from a business standpoint, which was presented by a majority of the Democrats from the cotton-growing States as an amendment to the war-tax bill—not that; not the House bill that had been voted down, but at least the three measures to which I have referred with some provision attached to let us use our State banks for eight months to take care of our local conditions.

I do not believe that in the history of this country there has ever been presented so strong a case with so little performance.

Now, Mr. President, I come to the question before the Senate: Shall I stop this adjournment by calling for a quorum, or will I have done my duty by simply voting against the adjournment? That is the question I must decide. If I thought that by raising the point of no quorum I could bring a quorum here within the next two weeks and pass some of this legislation, I would not hesitate a moment about it. I would regret to offend my friends, but I would rather serve my constituents; I would regret to jeopardize perhaps the candidacy of some Democrat for some place, but I would jeopardize their candidacy to serve my constituents.

The difficulty is that I am assured, if we force the presence of a quorum, an adjournment would at once follow and that nothing would be accomplished; that if we undertook to drag along until after the election and then force a quorum, such a feeling of dissatisfaction would exist among Members that at least the subject would be opened up for consideration with a little touch of human nature in it which might be called prejudice.

Mr. President, I desire to be governed exclusively by the hope of doing some good for my constituents. I have no wish to punish anybody. I have no desire to make it unpleasant for anybody. My own personal judgment would be to stay here, but I am almost alone in that opinion. The Democrats in the House interested in this subject have concluded that it is best to adjourn. However much confidence I may have in my own opinion I hesitate to set it up against that of so many who wish to accomplish exactly the same thing that I do, and who tell me that if I resort to the point of no quorum and press a vote upon this question they never will be able to get anything through the House, or that they are afraid they will not. Reluctant as I am to take that course, I feel that I would be doing wrong now to raise the question of no quorum, and that it is my duty simply to vote "no" on the proposition for adjournment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, nothing that I can say will add to what has been said by the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. I want to say, however, that I am opposed to an adjournment, though I do not expect to carry my opposition to the point of forcing a continuous session or a prolonged session by suggesting the absence of a quorum. If I thought that insisting upon a quorum would secure for my people some legislation upon the momentous subject of relieving the people of the South, I would insist upon the point.

The situation in the South, sir, is appalling, and I fear the effect that an adjournment of Congress will have upon it. As long as Congress is in session the people of that section have some hope—hope that might induce them to withhold their cotton from the market. If they would do that, relief would come, because, sir, it is at last a contest between the spinners of the world and the cotton growers of the South. It is a contest between the producers and the consumers, and we know that

with every passing day the amount of cotton being held is being reduced, the spinners are getting nearer the end of their supplies, and if we could withhold the cotton of the South from the market, relief would eventually come. But I fear that when we adjourn the planter will lose hope; and, furthermore, I fear that the consumers of cotton will understand when we adjourn that there is no relief from Congress for the growers and they must accept whatever price the buyers propose to offer. I fear that cotton will go even to a lower level than it is now, and I fear our adjournment may tend to produce that effect.

I do not feel, however, that it would be proper for me to stand out alone, to stand out when practically all of my associates have decided to the contrary, to hold out when the House has already passed this resolution fixing the hour of adjournment at 4 o'clock. I do feel, however, that it is my duty on this occasion to express my opposition to it, and I feel that it is my duty to say here and now that the responsibility for this situation, disastrous as it is not only to the South but to the Nation, will rest upon shoulders other than mine.

The course I have pursued was not dictated by capricious opposition. It is not my desire to inconvenience any Member of the Senate or any Member of Congress. On the contrary, I am disposed to accede to almost anything that would add to their convenience. My opposition to adjournment and my opposition to the war-tax measure was based upon the hope that it might bring some relief to the people of the South.

Having made these remarks, I shall vote against the resolution for adjournment and leave the responsibility upon those who have failed to hear the plea of the South and of the Nation as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I believe there are some matters on the Executive Calendar that ought to be considered, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 53 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. KERN, it was

Ordered, That Mr. LEE of Maryland be appointed a member of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment; that Mr. WEST be appointed a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce; that Mr. LANE be appointed a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department; that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN be appointed a member of the Committee on Revision of the Laws; and that Mr. SHIELDS be appointed a member of the Committee on the University of the United States.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (at 4 o'clock p. m.). The hour fixed in the concurrent resolution of the two Houses for adjournment having arrived, I now declare the second session of the Sixty-third Congress adjourned without day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 24, 1914.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Rhinehart F. Roth, of Fairbanks, Alaska, to be United States attorney, District of Alaska, division No. 4, vice James J. Crossley, resigned.

POSTMASTER.

TEXAS.

A. B. Reagan, Brady.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, October 24, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite Spirit, through whose eternal energy and boundless love we have our being, open Thou our eyes to the eternal verities which lift a man out of himself, make him an immortal soul, and fill him with longings, hopes, and aspirations which lead on to victory in the things which make for righteousness. Grant, O Father, that we may become what we all long to be, and go on our way rejoicing in the hope of perfection under the leadership of Thy son Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PROPOSED COTTON LEGISLATION.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I am going to leave town to-night, and I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that does not interfere with the special order?

The SPEAKER. Oh, no. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I see absolutely no sense nor point in the performance that is being carried on now, nor any reason why any Member of Congress should stay here to witness its futile absurdity. I will not characterize it further. It seems to me simply without point or intelligence. I make these remarks because I am going home to-night, after two years of almost unbroken attendance. [Applause.]

POST-OFFICE MESSENGERS.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House resolution 640, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it does not interfere with the special order?

The SPEAKER. Nothing interferes until the Chair says so. The Clerk will report the resolution.

Mr. HENRY. That is just what I wanted the Chair to say.

The SPEAKER. That is what the Chair said.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 640.

Resolved, That nine messengers in the post office of the House now authorized to be employed during the session may continue to be employed during the period between the adjournment of the present session and the 1st of December, 1914, and be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

With the following amendment:

In line 3, after the word "session," add the following: "And the three session telephone operators authorized by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1914, and continued during the present session by House joint resolution 286, approved July 1, 1914."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman whether that resolution embraces session employees?

Mr. PARK. This is for the session employees, as I understand it.

Mr. BORLAND. I refer to what we generally know as session employees.

Mr. PARK. These are session employees—nine of them.

Mr. BORLAND. Is that all of them?

Mr. PARK. I do not know.

Mr. BORLAND. We passed a resolution here the other day taking care of the regular employees, and we ought to take care of the session employees. I think they are entitled to the same treatment. I do not object to the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PARK, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

COTTON.

Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record a short resolution of citizens of my district touching pending legislation on the cotton situation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to print in the Record a resolution of citizens of his district on the cotton situation. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PEACE.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of peace by inserting an article written by Mr. M. M. Wyvell.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does that refer to the proceedings here on the floor of the House?

Mr. McKELLAR. It does not.

Mr. MANN. What is the article?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is an article on peace—the peace policy of the present administration.

Mr. MANN. By whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. By Mr. Wyvell. He is secretary to Mr. W. J. Bryan.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I do not think there is any occasion for that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the gentleman will not object. It is a fine article on peace.

Mr. MANN. That is running pretty low.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

BUTTER.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Record upon the question of the exportation and importation and the wholesale and retail price of butter in California.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject of butter in California. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman trying to grease the ways?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask if that will affect the price of butter?

Mr. RAKER. No; it is going up every day.

Mr. MANN. Yes; since we have had the Democratic tariff.

Mr. RAKER. No; not at all.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I received unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record upon the question of the Panama Canal. Those remarks are already in print. I ask unanimous consent that it may bear the date of to-day rather than of the time when I received permission to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that his remarks on the Panama Canal shall be printed as of this date instead of the other one. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MEXICO.

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 191) to convey appreciation of Congress to their excellencies Señor Domício da Gama, Señor Rómulo S. Naón, and Señor Eduardo Suárez for their generous and distinguished services as mediators in the controversy between the Government of the United States and the leaders of the warring parties in Mexico. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of this resolution, and that it may be passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I think it possible that we may make an arrangement between the two Houses by 2 o'clock, and I intend to ask unanimous consent that we may take a recess until that time, but my colleague from Alabama [Mr. BLACKMON] desires five minutes.

Mr. HENRY. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask if we can not make some arrangement about taking a recess for three days at a time until November 10?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that we have no quorum, and I do not see any possibility of getting a quorum before the elections are over. I would very much prefer myself to meet once every three days rather than once every day, but I hope that the gentleman will not make that request at this time but let us take a recess until 2 o'clock.

Mr. HENRY. I shall comply with the gentleman's request about that. But I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that it seems evident we can not get a quorum here until after the election. Of course, I have no desire to undertake to do the impossible, but I think that by November 10 it would be possible to secure a quorum to act on some of the important matters now pending in the House, and if it is possible to have an agreement to take a recess for three days at a time I am perfectly willing to do that. However, I shall not make that request at this time. I will make it at 2 o'clock. I have no objection to taking a recess now until 2 o'clock, as the gentleman from Alabama asks.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague [Mr. BLACKMON] may address the House for five minutes, at the end of which time the House shall take a recess until 2 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] asks unanimous consent that his colleague [Mr. BLACK-

mon] have leave to address the House for five minutes, and that at the end of that time the House take a recess until 2 o'clock. Is there objection?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what becomes of the special order?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That does not disturb the pending order, of course.

The SPEAKER. Oh, no; of course not. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BLACKMON] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BLACKMON. Mr. Speaker, during the short time that I have been a Member of this body it has been my purpose not to take up the time of this House unnecessarily. I have tried in my feeble way to vote my convictions on all questions, and have done so. I am convinced, however, that at this time the country is weary of the performance that is going on here now. I deny to any man the right to question my sincerity with reference to securing aid for the producers of this country. I have stood ready at all times to aid the producers in every way that I could; but it became apparent to me, and it has now become apparent to the country, that we are not going to receive any additional Federal aid for the cotton-producing States of this Nation. The people realize that we are not going to be able to pass through the National Congress a bill appropriating \$500,000,000, or \$250,000,000, to go exclusively to cotton-producing States, because the strictly cotton-growing States have only about 98 Members in the House of Representatives out of a total of 435 Members. I realized that some time ago. The farmers of the South know to-day that Congress is not going to pass any additional legislation for their special benefit at this time, and we are keeping the Congress of the United States in session at a tremendous expense that could be saved by adjourning. We are spending money here each day, and the farmers will be forced to pay a part of this additional expense.

I am going home at 4.35 this afternoon on train No. 29, the Birmingham Special [applause]; and I want to say to you that the people of the fourth congressional district of Alabama know that I am their true friend. They know, too, from my 10 years' service in the Alabama State Senate before I came here, that I never at any time failed to do for them what I could consistently do. [Applause.] If all the Members of this body should go into my district and undertake to make the farmers believe that I am not their friend, they could not do it.

Another thing, they know that I am not a four flusher. [Applause and laughter.] They know I tell them and that I have told them the absolute truth as I saw it. I want to tell you boys there is no doubt about it, that the most of the farmers in the South are really giving us the laugh. They realize that the southern Members have done all they could do, and that the 98 Members from the strictly speaking cotton-growing States could not pass a bill over the remaining 337 Members that embraced cotton alone. Now, that is the truth. [Applause.] I want to say to you that we ought to understand it. I hope I will meet you back here some time soon. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. BLACKMON. Yes.

Mr. ADAMSON. I believe the fourth district of Alabama adjoins the fourth district of Georgia?

Mr. BLACKMON. Yes.

Mr. ADAMSON. You remember the old song—

If you get there before I do,
Just tell them I am coming, too.

[Laughter.]

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired, and the House stands in recess until 2 o'clock.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

RURAL CREDITS.

Mr. BULKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the approval of the Journal on December 9 I may address the House for one hour on the subject of rural credits.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BULKLEY] asks unanimous consent that on December 9, immediately after the reading and approval of the Journal and the disposition of such matters on the Speaker's table which have to be attended

to, he may be permitted to address the House for one hour on the subject of rural credits. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if he expects to have a rural-credits bill reported to the House of Representatives at that time?

Mr. BULKLEY. I hardly think it possible to have the bill reported out of the committee by that time.

Mr. HENRY. Could the gentleman give some indication about the time he expects it will come before the House?

Mr. BULKLEY. I do not believe I could make a prediction at this time.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman permit me to ask him if he could not make his request Tuesday the 8th, instead of the 9th, which is Calendar Wednesday? There are some very important bills pending from the Committee on the Judiciary upon the calendar which I very much desire to take up on Wednesday if possible, as seven weeks have already been consumed by the printing bill, and I am very anxious to get those bills passed before Christmas.

Mr. BULKLEY. The reason I did not make it December 8 is that I presume the President would have a message to deliver on that day. However, if it is more agreeable, I will ask that I be permitted to address the House on Thursday, December 10.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman changes his request to Thursday, December 10. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think the gentleman ought not to make a request of this kind at this time.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman knows—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina objects.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Record in reference to a resolution which I recently introduced in the House.

The SPEAKER. What is the resolution about?

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. The resolution is on the subject of universal peace.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on a resolution which he introduced on the subject of peace. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman desire to insert some remarks of his own—

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. Or something that is copied?

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. It is some remarks of my own.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT OF SESSION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the concurrent resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 52.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session of Congress by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of October, 1914, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—or is it a privileged resolution?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It is a privileged resolution; but what time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. HENRY. I ask for only two minutes now.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield two minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I think if we can make some arrangement to have a recess of three days at a time, it would be better. I think if we could meet on the 10th of November and then take up pending important matters, we would be in a more advantageous position in regard to certain conditions in the Southern States, and therefore I wish to ask unanimous consent that the House take a recess for three days at a time, and that when we adjourn to-day we adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I desire to say that I sympathize very much with the fight which the Representatives from the cotton States are making here for some sort of relief for those States. The cotton situation is an agricultural tragedy the like of which has never visited this country before, and we will be realizing soon in the North that it is a calamity there also—

Mr. SMALL. Will the gentleman pardon a question or a statement or an interruption there? I would like to state to the gentleman that all the Representatives from the Southern States are not participating in this movement on hand now to prolong the session of the House—

Mr. HENRY. Only those who really want relief are.

Mr. HARDY. I object to that.

Mr. SMALL. I wish to say to the gentleman from Texas that I am just as earnest for relief as the gentleman from Texas, and more so, I think.

Mr. HENRY. I did not make any reflection whatever.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ADAMSON. Is this a good time to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery?

The SPEAKER. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No!

The SPEAKER. The Chair might express an opinion to the gentleman privately.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a short statement I desire to read to the House, so that it may appear in the RECORD, or ask that I may have permission to insert the statement, if proceedings have not concluded before it arrives. I am having it prepared. Permission to insert it in the RECORD will be satisfactory to me. I just ask permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. I could not hear the gentleman's statement.

Mr. HENRY. I say that I wish to read a short statement to the House, probably half a page of typewritten matter, giving my reasons for the position I am taking and shall take; and, therefore, if I do not get it from my secretary in time to read it to the House, I ask permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. I have no objection to the gentleman extending his remarks, although I hope he will get them in time to read them. I would like to hear them.

Mr. HENRY. I hope so. I am trying to get them here now.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY].

Mr. HENRY. I ask the Speaker to put the request I made.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman in the mellee to withdraw his request. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, the situation in the South is, of course, an agricultural tragedy. We have never had anything like it, and it may be a tragedy not only in the South but also in the North, because cotton is our great exchange crop; it is the crop with which we pay our foreign-trade balances. There are some of us in the North who are ready to unite with these Representatives from the cotton States upon some measure of relief within the boundaries of sound national finance. [Applause.]

We do not feel that the proposition made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY], and for which he contends so strenuously and so ably in this House, is a proposition within the realm of sound finance, but we hope some method, some proposition, can be reported out from the proper committee which will afford relief to the Southern States. I do not know what it will be. I am compelled, however, to object to the request of the gentleman from Texas for three-day recesses. Nothing can be accomplished.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] withdrew that request.

Mr. HENRY. I did not withdraw the request. These other requests were pending that one.

Mr. RAINEY. I am compelled to object to the request for three-day recesses by unanimous consent. Nothing can be accomplished by that. Those Members of the House on both sides who would go home under those circumstances are already at home and campaigning in their districts. Those who are here are here because they feel that there is a demand in their districts that they remain at their post of duty when Congress is in session and be here in the Chamber when it is in session. It is impossible for them to go back and accomplish anything in the two days that will intervene between the sessions. If Congress meets once in three days, we might as well meet every day. And for that reason I am compelled to object to the request of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on the adjournment resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. HENRY. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 56, noes 27.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I now be allowed to read the statement to which I referred.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to read the statement referred to. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, my cotton-relief bill goes over to the next session of Congress with the most admirable parliamentary status. It is now attached as a rider to the Senate banking and currency bill, which is pending before the House under a special and absolute continuing order, with the previous question already ordered by formal vote of the House. The very first vote that is taken after the Chaplain offers prayer when the next session convenes is upon my motion to recommit the Senate bill with instructions to the Banking and Currency Committee to report the same back amended by adding, as an amendment, my cotton-relief bill providing for the depositing in the National and State banks of the cotton and tobacco growing States of \$250,000,000 for the relief of the producers of those products.

The fight has just begun. We will go home to our people and renew our efforts to inspire them to greater endeavor to pass the measure when we reconvene. The very moment our southern Representatives return to Washington at the opening of Congress we will gird up our loins and open up the most vigorous fight for the relief to which our people are entitled under this bill.

It is absolutely certain that a quorum of the House and Senate can not be brought back to Washington until after the November elections. Hence it is futile to undertake legislation when there is positively no chance for us to secure a quorum of both Houses. The President, so far, has failed to agree to the bills that have been proposed. Yet we feel sure that he is ready to do his full duty as he sees it in regard to the situation.

My information is that Congress will be reconvened in extraordinary session about the middle of November. That being the case, it will be a little over three weeks until we can again begin our contest in the House of Representatives. The highly important thing to impress upon the country now is that the people should express to their Representatives their wishes in regard to this far-reaching and beneficial legislation.

RECESS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I understand the Senate will not meet until half past 2 o'clock. It will probably be 3 o'clock before we can receive any message from that body. If it is agreeable, and unless some gentleman desires to occupy the time, I ask unanimous consent to take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. MANN. It would be better to make it a little later.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Probably; though something might happen there that might amend the resolution.

Mr. MANN. It is doubtful whether they will get it back at 3 o'clock.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. What suggestion does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] make?

Mr. MANN. I would say half past 3.

Mr. BARTLETT. I think that 3 o'clock and 15 minutes will be late enough.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, make it 3.15 p. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

House concurrent resolution 52.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session of Congress by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of October, 1914, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The announcement was greeted with applause.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE COTTON SITUATION.

Mr. BELL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution which I present may be considered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BELL] offers a resolution and asks unanimous consent for its consideration. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 660.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a special committee, composed of 7 Members of the House, 4 of whom shall be of the majority and 3 of the minority, to investigate the cotton condition of the South, with a view to recommending to Congress legislation to require the United States Government to extend financial relief to the cotton growers of the South. Said committee is directed to make its report to the House on December 15, 1914.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following committee: Mr. MANN, Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. HENRY, Mr. LEVER, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. BELL of Georgia, and Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that it will be possible for me to serve on this committee, and I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker shall have the right after the adjournment to name anybody in my place if I go off, or any of the others in the same way.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COTTON INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced as the members of the cotton investigating committee Mr. LEVER of South Carolina, Mr. AUSTIN of Tennessee, Mr. HENRY of Texas, Mr. HEFLIN of Alabama, Mr. BELL of Georgia, Mr. LANGLEY of Kentucky, and Mr. FALCONER of Washington.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I shall detain you but a minute. This is the longest and most laborious session that the Congress of the United States has ever known. I congratulate you most heartily on being able to adjourn at last. [Applause.]

I desire to thank every Member of the House—Democrat, Republican, Progressive, or Independent—for the uniform kindness with which they have treated the Chair. And now, in the language of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one." [Applause.]

The time having arrived under the concurrent resolution to adjourn, I declare this session of Congress adjourned sine die. [Prolonged applause.]

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 18335) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Howell, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RUPLEY: A bill (H. R. 19416) to grant Saturday afternoon as a holiday to all Government employees; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 19417) to amend the act of February 8, 1875, entitled "An act levying a tax of 10 per cent per annum on every person, firm, association other than national-bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 19418) granting a pension to Helena M. Creese; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 19419) granting a pension to John Spalding; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUPLEY: A bill (H. R. 19420) granting an increase of pension to Frank Cart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 19421) for the relief of the Mutual Transit Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Petition of E. C. Rost and other citizens of New York City and sundry citizens of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Minnesota, favoring recognition of Dr. F. A. Cooke's polar efforts; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of H. A. Horton, paymaster's clerk, United States Navy, favoring Senate bill 3590, having reference to status of paymasters' clerks in United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MURRAY: Petition of sundry citizens of Hickory, Mill Creek, and Tishomingo, all in the State of Oklahoma, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oklahoma, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM 1776 TO 1865, BY JOHN P. KANE, LL.D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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